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who can help.

## THE NEW AGE. A LAY SERMON.

[CONTINUED.]

In reading over the admirable sermons preached on Sunday at the various Churches, a profound sense of uneasiness seized upon us. We began to look back over the four years of warfare, and tried to recall the long series of hopes and fears that successively have been uppermost in our hearts during that period, and the thought came: "Now that our hopes of victory have been realised, can we commence to put into practice our resolutions, made in the darkest days of the war?" To many of us the war has meant a transvaluation of all values. It has been a Day of Reckoning, and judgment, not only upon nations, but on institutions, and men and women. The history of the past four years has been an epoch unparalled in the lives of the nations. The thrills of joy and despair have been beyond the power of mere words to describe, because words, through repetition, become next to meaningless. It seemed for a time as if the greatest and noblest and best nations of the world were to be trampled under foot by the German invader. How one's heart bled for suffering France, Italy, Russia and the peoples of Asiatic Turkey! It seemed as if the dark night of civilization had arrived, and that she was slowly drawing the blinds down preparatory to retiring from the scenes of men's activities. All that France had been to the world appeared as a flash before our eyes, all the age-long services of the nations, the great burthen of the world when the Ukrainians of centuries ago repulsed the encroaching Ottomans in their desire to conquer Europe, and continued until the Nineteenth Century, when the fresh and honest realism of Russian art, music, and literature gave new life to European culture. We all regret that Russia is not with us in this war, and Russia is service for us in this war, and Russia will rise again. Just recently that wonderful book of Stephen Graham's "The Way of Martha and the Way of Mary" came into our hands again. The book is, no doubt, the work of an idealist, and Stephen Graham idealises Russia, but nevertheless, the main facts of the book are true. She has forsaken the Way of Mary. Yet she will return to her former love, for instinct is stronger than resolution and when Russia recovers it will mean a new era of life for Europe and mankind.

At a time like this a man's thoughts can best find expression in Biblical phraseology: "The night is far spent, and the Day is at hand." That Day has been anticipated for thousands of years, but never so widely and has this hope, never so intelligently understood, so tolerantly defined, as to-day. What does it mean? Why, this: "Every valley shall be exalted." You see those crushed "valleys" of the Turkish Empire—Palestine, Syria, Armenia. That shall be made free nations. That is one phase of it. In Austria-Hungary, Germany and in the Balkan States, the world desires to see the smaller nations in these groups strong and independent and living at peace with each other.

We must be chary of criticising the things of our own country, perhaps, but it should not be so, if we are to be a free people. Prussianism has taught us to dislike with strong intensity many idols we once adored. Let us look into our little "Valley of the Mailed Fists" often bowed before the "Mailed Fists" of History, and said: "These be thy gods, oh England!" As a result of this war we have changed all that. The cult of Hero-worship, inaugurated by Carlyle, has been banished, and most of Carlyle's works have been pitched into the waste-paper basket. The Prussian strain in literature—say, in such types as Samuel Johnson—we are not so willing to excuse as formerly. Even our religious gods have not escaped. Protestants remain Protestants, for a reformation should have come, and perhaps a truer one, without such men as Calvin and Luther. Even Presbyterians have long ago found out the impossible character of Calvin, but recent doubts have led us to investigate once more the credentials of Martin Luther. Mr. Barker has shown us that Luther, even with Protestants, has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. These words are not said hastily. Luther was a great man, a powerful, mighty orator. His "Table Talk" is a book readable by those wholly uninterested in theology, so vivid and engaging and trenchant are the things he said. The little translation by Principal Rainy's daughter of Luther's Exposition of St. John's Gospel (Ch. 14-17) is a valuable exposition of the tenderest chapters in the Bible. But Luther did not practice what he preached; he was as ruthless as any Hun that ever lived, and his politics were Machiavellian to the core.

But to turn from individual men to general tendencies. What a host of changes the war has made in our everyday lives. At one period of the war, about a year ago, the papers were full of women doing. To think of women doing was not only mean to recall what they have done, but to recall the weary days of waiting entailed by the war. How many a dear old mother has waited, day in, day out, for news of her only son, only to find that when news came that it was of death! Or to recall the eager faces of young wives at the windows, full of courage and patriotism and hope, watching some company of soldiers march past. Not all, perhaps, but nearly all the women of the Allied races have been magnificent in spirit, and our appreciation has been so aroused that we are willing to share in all things with such splendid helpmates. May we never forget women's sacrifices of the past four years! But it would be very foolish to pretend that all is well. Millions have still learned very little, individually, from this war. A recent writer on Scotland, G. B. Blake, says: "Briefly, young Scotland tends to the poorest brand of frivolity, a frivolity that is almost snobbish."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## CANTON BRITISH WAR CONTRIBUTIONS.

A further sum of £710, has been remitted to London during August, September, October and November, as undernoted:

Blinded Soldiers and Sailors	
Hostel	£ 50
Kensington War Hospital Supply	75
Depots	150
King's Fund for Disabled	25
London Hospital	50
Lord Roberts Memorial Fund	50
Mine Sweepers Fund	250
Prisoners of War Fund	250
Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association	50
	£710

A sum of \$400 was also transferred to British Red Cross local workers.

The following is the list of subscribers:

Alexander, W.A.	\$ 40.00
Bander, S.M.	4.00
Becke, F.G.	80.00
Bell, F.N.	90.00
Borras, G.	40.00
Bowker, G.H.	100.00
Bray, Rev. A.H.	20.00
British Episcopal Church, Collection Thanksgiving Service (s/c King's Fund for disabled)	400.00
British Episcopal Church, Collection 4th August (s/c Prisoners of War)	241.52
Canton Club Bridge	8.00
Carruthers, A.G.H.	40.00
C	10.00
Craig, A.H.	60.00
Crocker, J.H.	120.00
Dent, H.F.	200.00
Ford, H.T.	200.00
Forbes, D.	160.00
Friedrichsen, E.A.C.	18.00
Gaff, Rev. C.A.	20.00
Harris, H.P.	40.00
Herb, F.C.	80.00
Hogg, A.V.	120.00
Hooker, Dr. A.W.	40.00
Hudson, A.	40.00
Jamieson, J.W., C.M.G.	40.00
Johnson, Rev. J.	10.00
Karantia, N.B.	20.00
Kavarana, H.C.	150.00
Kitching, G.C.	3.00
Lau, L.B.	210.00
McEwen, D.R.	10.00
McNair, Rev. G.H.	40.00
Mariel, H.E.	25.00
Marshall, G.N.	20.00
Martin, A.	60.00
Matheson, R.T.	25.00
Mehta, M.N.	1.20
Ottewill, H.E. (balance Club)	1.20
Peel, C.A.	120.00
Remedios, J. V. dos	20.00
Remedios, Dr. W.G.	20.00
Sandeman, H.H.	240.00
Shields, C.H.	80.00
Shrubsole, H.	55.00
Sikh Community	10.00
Smith, Miss I.M.	120.00
Smith, H. Staples	200.00
Smith, J.T.	40.00
Stokes, W. Gordon	50.00
Tone, Rev. S.G.	80.00
E.C.T.	40.00
Watson, C.E.	40.00
White, R.J.	40.00
Wilson, Alan	40.00
Wilson, A.G.	40.00
Wood, E.M.	80.00
Total	\$4,822.98

That is not exaggeration. It is fact; and it is true not only of Scotland but of modern tendencies everywhere. Criticism, seriousness, the holding of high standards in ideals are scorned everywhere. There was more real love of the sublime and beautiful in the Renaissance period in any village in Italy than there now is in most of our great commercial cities. The world is full of inexpressible beautiful and noble things, which seem all to be accounted as nothing beside tawdry sensationalism or material comforts.

The whole world needs the breath of a resuscitative Power. It is, perhaps, not quite true to say, with "Obermann":

Your creeds are dead, your rites are dead.

Your sacred order too.

Wherever He, the Power who said:

"See, I make all things new!"

Yet it is largely true. Lucidism is

inertness in the face of the curse of life.

Yet it is not well to think too darkly

on the present state of affairs. It is not

well to say always to the watchman

"What of the night?" for assuredly,

"The morning cometh." With the coming

of the Angel of Peace we may, also, the

almost say that the Spirit of Morning, a

joyous figure, scattering the clouds of

darkness before him, and sprinkling the

desert places with flowers, and the wilder-

nesses with glad young life. That is

the restitution, the re-paying back to the

world of all it has lost. The bettering

of education, the improvement of housing

conditions, the consideration of each man

and woman's happiness—a

Utopian programme, you will say. Let

time give the verdict. Our duty is to

see that all those reconstruction schemes

are carried out which we planned so care-

fully in the dark days of the war. There

is one thing we must bear in mind—that

all effort that is without a lofty aim is

vain. Without recognition of the noblest

and holiest things, material welfare is

worse than useless, for it breeds selfish-

ness. The present is the most opportune

moment for reconstruction in national

and individual life ever offered for thou-

sands of years. It is the period of

the thousand wars of old and "ringing

in the thousand years of peace." It is

the time for discarding the false idols of

our hearts and lives, in individual and

national affairs, and in heralding the

Christ that is to be. Let us grasp the

opportunity while we may.

## GANG-ROBBERS IN THE F.M.S. EUROPEAN PLANTER MURDERED.

There has been a great increase in serious crime in Penak, the centre of the tin mining industry in the F.M.S. within the last three months, during which period no less than 10 murders have been committed by gang robbers. The latest crime is a particularly atrocious one. Mr. C. Van Cuylenburg, a planter, was travelling to Kamfar in a motor car when his car was stopped in broad daylight by Chinese robbers. Mr. Van Cuylenburg, who wore khaki, was mistaken for a volunteer, and the robbers shot him in cold blood, no doubt imagining that he was armed.

Commenting on the incidence of crime the *Straits Times* says:—

Something like seven years ago we pointed out the grave prevalence of gang robberies and warned the Government that the ordinary police could not grapple with the evil. We needed a criminal investigation department, and we needed a special force, provided with motor-cars, or horses, so that they might follow quickly in the tracks of any gang that made its appearance. Certain promises were made about a criminal investigation department, but in reality nothing has been done. Case after case occurs, until it has become a terror for anyone to travel on the roads. Generally the victims are Chinese, and there have been occasionally things that made us wonder whether the Government recognises that a Chinese who pays his rates and taxes and is a law-abiding citizen is as much entitled to protection as if he were an English peer or an American millionaire. We have heard that plans for an efficient criminal investigation department, and for a corps of special road guards were submitted to the Government some years ago and that they were admitted to be excellent plans, but that the expense is a "really you know the expense is a serious thing." So nothing was done, or at any rate something was merely talked about. And then came the war. It has been a fearful calamity to the world at large, but there are compensations in all things, and "the war" has been a full excuse for doing nothing for four years.

The other day a well-known in Singapore and in other parts of Malaya, was murdered in broad daylight on a public highway by a gang which had already held up several motor cars when he came along. Some arrests have been made, and all honour to the officers who have made them. They had little to aid them in the pursuit. It was almost impossible to get a car to take them to the spot where the dastardly crime was perpetrated. Government has had warnings almost daily for months past, and what Government does is to keep its police force on the means of doing its work. A patrol of special service cars, a judicious expenditure on rewards for information, in short, resolve to protect the public as the public has a right to be protected, even if it does knock a few thousands off the annual balances, would soon bring these gang robberies to an end. We had one or two articles recently which were intended to make the Government realise that it is expected to govern, and they were not without effect. They produced a burst of energy which spent itself upon the devoted head of the article writer—and that was all. The Government goes on counting the cents and the dollars of its balances by tens, hundreds, thousands and even millions, and the gang robbers go on terrorising and murdering, and our greatest industry is losing millions, and the allegation is still made that we are efficiently governed.

It is about time to have done with the things that are talked at meetings of Legislative Councils and in other places. Malaya has a right to adequate and efficient protection for life and property, and it has it not. We know perfectly well that if there had been the will to well that it is not for efficient service it pay adequately for efficient service it could have been obtained in a sufficient degree to make the almost unbridled license of gang robbers impossible. We have heard it said sometimes that the Imperial authorities will not permit increases of salaries and of other expenditures that insist upon efficiency is encouraged to establish it. What we need here is a more vigorous public sentiment, an occasional threat to stop paying taxes if public services are not kept to the mark, an occasional "appeal to Caesar" in the form of questions asked in the House of Commons. The scandal of the gang robberies is glaring. There are miles and miles of this country over which bandits can range as freely as if no law existed. There are regulations about the possession of arms. A decent European or Chinese may find himself in the police court if he accidentally forgets the police court if he accidentally forgets to renew his license, and of course he deserves to be summoned there. But the object of the law was to prevent importation of arms indiscriminately, and to keep the bandit type of creature from providing himself with deadly weapons. It has accomplished nothing to that end. These gang robbers have rifles, shot guns and revolvers. More probably there is some secret agency at work importing, and it is the duty of the Government to discover the source of supply and to seal it up. This business of importing arms for gang robbers might easily develop into a dangerous factor in our local life. The simple truth is that the authorities do not know what secret societies exist, what objects they have or whence they draw their supplies. But thousands of dollars have been stolen by the gang robbers during the past year. Houses have been broken into; travellers have been stopped on the highways, people have been maimed and murdered. What are these gangs? One theory is that when China becomes too hot for a marauding

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NING" RACE P.]

CANTON, November 21st.

### A TIMELY WARNING.

We are informed, that the Chinese merchants have been warned not to sign any contracts with Germans, as there will be nothing for the Germans to export from their own country.

We learn from a reliable source that the Kuomintang leaders, in deference to warnings, have agreed to conclude peace with the North. They have drafted the following conditions:—(1) The provinces of Fukien, Kiangsi, Hunan, and Hupeh should be included in, and controlled by the South-West leaders; (2) The Peking Government refund to the South 20 million dollars; (3) The President be recognised as a Provisional President pending a new election when things have been settled; (4) The new Senate be dissolved. It is reported that the North will accept the above conditions.

### INCREASE OF MILITARY FORCES.

Commander Li Lich-kwan, the Chief Adviser to the Military Governor, has decided to recruit one more division of Yunnan troops in addition to the three divisions he has at present. Li has requested the Tschun of Yunnan to send a body of military cadets to Canton to be the officers of the new division.

### KWANGSI LEADERS' MOVEMENTS.

Commanders Tam Ho-ming and Chan Ping-twan, the Tschun and Civil Governor of Kwangsi, have recently returned to Kwangsi from the Hunan front. They have both gone to visit General Luk in Nam-ning.

## ALLEGED POSSESSION OF OFFENSIVE WEAPONS.

TEN PORTUGUESE AND CHINESE CHARGED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, ten men were charged with being in possession of offensive weapons.

Mr. J. M. Hall (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) appeared for the first defendant, J. C. Castilho.

Inspector Watt said that at 7.15 a.m. on the 19th instant he raided No. 7, Rose Lane, near Saiyungun School, to search for arms, and found the defendants asleep on the floor with the exception of the last man, who was in the cock-house and escaped through the window to the street, but was arrested by a constable who was waiting outside. In a chest were three knives and some cloth. He arrested the defendants, and charged them with being in possession of offensive weapons as he could not proceed under the Arms Acts because the knives were ordinary butcher's knives. He asked for three days' remand as he wanted witnesses to come down from Macao. A number of the defendants, also, were wanted by the Macao Police Authorities.

Mr. Hall then applied for bail in the case of his client.

Inspector Watt said he had no objection.

Mr. Wood remanded the defendants in Police custody till Saturday, bail being allowed for the first defendant at \$250.

## SPORT.

### CRICKET.

HONGKONG C.C. v. CHINESE R.C.

The following will represent the Club on their ground to-morrow at 2.15 p.m.:

T. E. Pearce (Captain), B. M. Austin, F. J. de Borne, D. E. Donnelly, Capt. E. H. Gray, P. Jacks, M. M. Maas, Capt. H. E. Murray, F. Sutton, F. Syme Thomson, and E. R. Thomas.

### FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG F.C. v. R.E.

The following will represent the Hongkong F.C. in the United Services League against the Royal Engineers, at 4 p.m. to-morrow, on the Club ground:—G. Gerard, F. W. Black and J. McCubbin; W. Hamilton, J. Stewart and J. D. Carriere; E. Reis, A. H. Clark, D. Riedelmann, H. McTavish and C. Jennings.

murdering revolutionary, he passes himself off as a coolie seeking employment in Malaya, and finds no difficulty in coming here. On arrival he goes to mine or rubber estate until he can get in touch with men of his own kind, and then he ceases to live upon the proceeds of honest work. These men have two ways of evading discovery—by terrorism and by bribery. We venture to say that there are scores of Chinese who could help the police to trace the bands, but some of them can be silenced by cash, and others have the fear of death put upon them. If there is no other way of suppressing the gangs the whole of the respectable population would support a scheme of registration under which every labourer in the peninsula would be known and his movements accounted for from week to week. It means organisation, and it means expense. Also it means a little work for employers of labour, but if Government will do its part we venture to say that the public will not fail. In the name of the public we claim attention to this matter. It is a pitiful demonstration of administrative inefficiency when such things are tolerated, and the duty of the heads of the Government is to see that respect for the law is rigorously enforced, cost what it may.



## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE  
(SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES, K.C.)]

## A DANGEROUS GANG ROBBER.

Li Loi was indicted for robbery, with others, at Yau-mat, on March 20th; also for having incited another Chinese (1) to shoot, (2) to strike, the Police so as to evade arrest, at Yau-mat, on November 14th.

The Attorney-General prosecuted. The following jury was empanelled: Messrs. J. J. Judah, C. A. B. Brooke, W. A. Cornell, F. Gomes, P. D. Sutherland, I. da Rocha, and A. R. F. Raven.

The Attorney-General said that on the night of March 20th the prisoner and some others entered a money-changer's shop in Yau-mat and pretended that they wanted change for some money. Suddenly one of the men produced a revolver and threatened to shoot the money-changer if he moved from his seat. The others searched the place and helped themselves to over \$100, after which they made good their escape. They were chased but not caught.

A feature of the case in regard to the robbery, continued the Attorney-General, was that the only evidence against the prisoner was the prisoner's own confession, but that was made in circumstances which the jury would, no doubt, consider satisfactory. At the Police Station the prisoner, duly cautioned, had elected to make a statement. He said: "I did take part in searching the money. Yew San Kwai did not take part. I and Yew Hung did search the money." The Attorney-General emphasised the fact that the prisoner had had a night to think the matter over before making that admission.

The other crime with which the prisoner was charged was that of having incited another man to attack the Police on November 4th, when the Police raided a tea-shop in Yau-mat for the purpose of arresting the prisoners. The Police had arranged that a man named Lee Fan should go in first, and when they arrived, point out the prisoner. Very courageously, Lee Fan went into the shop and sat down. He saw the prisoner and two other men seated in the shop a little distance away from him. When the Police were about to enter Lee Fan got up and, walking round to where the prisoner was sitting, stood behind his stool.

It seemed as if the prisoner also saw the Police enter, for he stood up and made a movement as if to pull a revolver out of his pocket. Seeing this, Lee Fan threw his arms round the prisoner and the two men struggled. Then followed the incident on which the second charge was based. The prisoner shouted out three or four times to Yew San Kwai (one of the men with him) who had produced a revolver. "Shoot him," Yew San Kwai might have carried out his instructions, but Lee Fan, who was still struggling with the prisoner, deftly twisted the prisoner round to act as a shield. When the Police came in, Yew San Kwai had produced his revolver but no shots were fired. There was a very severe struggle before the two men were overpowered. The Police found two revolvers; the prisoner claimed one, and the other belonged to Yew San Kwai.

It was a matter for great congratulation, added the Attorney-General, that the jury had not to give a verdict on a charge of murder. The two men had revolvers for a definite purpose, and that purpose was expressed when the prisoner called out "Shoot him." It was owing to Lee Fan's presence of mind in turning the prisoner round and holding him in front of him that Yew San Kwai did not fire. Otherwise, someone might have been killed; someone would most certainly have been injured.

At the Police Station, the prisoner said that he had asked Yew San Kwai to strike, but did not ask him to shoot. There were, however, several witnesses who would say that the prisoner used the word "Shoot." Besides, the prisoner was a violent character; he would not have hesitated to ask his companion to shoot.

The circumstances of the second charge, continued the Attorney-General, related on the first charge, in regard to which he had already said that the only evidence was the prisoner's own confession. It had to be considered why the prisoner attempted to get away, why he called upon his companion to assist the Police. He must have known that he had committed some crime, hence his anxiety to get away. He must have committed the robbery which he now attempted to deny.

His Lordship asked what had happened to the other man, Yew San Kwai. The Attorney-General replied that he had been dealt with summarily, and sentenced to a year's hard labour, on the charge of possessing a revolver without a licence.

Prisoner stated that the Chinese constable took him to the station, assaulted him, burnt him and then coerced him into making a statement to the effect that he had committed a robbery.

His Lordship, in summing up, said the jury had to decide whether there was any coercion on the part of the Police, to make the prisoner confess a crime he had not committed. There had been previous charges of this nature brought against the Police, but he did not believe them to be true.

The jury brought in a verdict of "Not guilty" on the first charge, and of "Guilty" on the second and third charges.

His Lordship, sentenced the prisoner to twelve months' hard labour.

## ROBBERY AND BRIBERY.

Chan Lok, alias Chan Win Piu, was indicted for committing a larceny and for offering a bribe to a public servant. The same jury was empanelled as in the previous case.

The Attorney-General, who prosecuted, stated that a quantity of jewellery had been stolen from the inmate of a brothel in Yau-mat. The complainant made a report to the Police and, on the morning of October 23rd, Chinese constables stepped prisoner, who was riding in a rickshaw, and searched him, finding some jewellery concealed round his waist. On the way to the Police Station, the prisoner offered the constable a bribe of \$41, and a gold neck chain and bangle. The constable took the articles and banded them to Sergeant Murphy, who searched the prisoner and found a quantity of jewellery on him. The prisoner had made a statement to the effect that the girl asked him to keep the bangles, as they intended to clope. The complainant, however, denied this.

After hearing the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty" on both counts.

His Lordship said that for stealing from an unfortunate woman, he regarded the prisoner as a most miserable specimen of humanity. Fortunately the prisoner had not done any physical harm to the woman, and all the jewellery had been recovered, otherwise he would have been dealt with very severely. As it was, His Lordship sentenced prisoner to twelve months' hard labour on each count, the sentences to run concurrently.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE PRISME JUDGE  
(MR. JUSTICE GOMPERTZ)]

## KIDNAPPING A BOY.

Chin Ming (alias Chin Fong) and Li Yee, a woman, were indicted for kidnapping a little boy aged 11 years, at Yau-mat, on September 5th.

The following were the jury: Messrs. A. E. Martin, L. P. Vincent, J. K. F. Jones, H. A. Allen, J. M. A. Vieira, G. P. de Silva, and H. B. Pereira.

The Crown Solicitor, who prosecuted, stated that previous to being kidnapped, the little boy was living with his parents at 358 Shanghai Street. The father was a permit writer in Hongkong and the boy used to assist him by running errands, etc. When his work was over for the day, the boy used to go home by the Yau-mat Ferry. When the lad reached home on September 4th he found the door of the house barred. He attempted to open the door, and, being unsuccessful, wandered about in the neighbourhood of the Po Hing Theatre until, overcome by fatigue, he lay down on the hillside and slept till next morning. He then went back to the house but found it still closed—the reason being that his mother was out the whole night in search of her son.

The boy, thereupon, went back to the Po Hing Theatre to look for his mother, and was accompanied by two men, one of whom was the prisoner, who asked if he was in search of employment. The boy replied in the affirmative, stating that he wanted \$1.50 a month as wages. The first prisoner represented himself to be a medicine dealer at Macao, and took the boy away, promising to make him an assistant. That night the second prisoner visited him, and in the morning took the boy to Macao, the first prisoner paying the fares but not accompanying them. The boy was kept a prisoner in a house for some days, and was "viewed" by a constant stream of people, the presumption being that the prisoners intended to sell him. On September 9th the first prisoner also went over to Macao, and on September 10th, on information received, the Macao Police arrested the prisoners and handed them over to the Hongkong Police. The prisoners made statements, at the Police station and the Magistracy, contending that they were absolutely innocent of kidnapping. They took the boy in order to find him employment. The first prisoner added that when he learnt that the boy had run away from home he intended to take him back, but was arrested.

After hearing the evidence, the jury found the prisoners guilty, but recommended His Honour to take a lenient view of the second prisoner's case, as she seemed to have been led astray by the first prisoner.

His Honour sentenced the first prisoner to five years' hard labour, and the second prisoner to two years' hard labour.

## FORGING A MORTGAGE DEED.

Fou Kim pleaded guilty to forging a mortgage deed on some landed property, and was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

## HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Chung Choy was indicted for committing highway robbery at Sai Wan Ho on September 4th, and stealing \$160.30 and a quantity of jewellery from a pawnbroker's assistant.

The following were the jury: Messrs. W. A. Butterfield, David Shaw, A. Jenkins, W. J. Clarke, L. F. de Silva Alonco, G. B. Dunnett, and A. E. Scott (Mr. J. W. Blackhouse's name was called but he was absent).

The Crown Solicitor, prosecuting, stated that complainant and another (1) were conveying a quantity of jewellery from one pawnshop to another, in Saukiwan, when three men attacked them and seized a bag, containing the jewellery. Prisoner was one of the assailants and threw pepper into complainant's eyes. When complainant and his (1) attempted to chase the men, prisoner levelled a revolver and threatened to shoot. The robbers then disappeared on the hillside, and nothing further was heard of them till a coolie visited an opium-divan in Hunghom, where he heard two of the robbers arguing as to the division of the spoils, and abusing a third man who had gone to Canton.

The coolie gave information to the Police, who were only able to arrest the prisoner. At the station the prisoner confessed to going on "a great adventure" at Saukiwan, but subsequently denied this and charged the Police with assault. The prisoner had a packet of pepper in his pocket.

The prisoner stated that he was not in the Colony when the robbery took place.

His Lordship, in summing up, said the evidence was very weak on all points. The jury brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty," and the prisoner was accordingly discharged.

## CRICKET NOTES.

## LAST WEEK-END MATCHES.

[CONTINUED.]

The Craignower Club pleased their supporters with their third win in the League, and one begins to fancy that the Club will do better in the League than was thought likely at the beginning of the season. So far, they have scored wins against Kowloon, the Chinese and the Royal Engineers, and if, as is expected, they beat the Civil Service to-morrow, their stay at the top of the League table will be of some duration.

The Club is more fortunate than some others in the League in that it is able to field pretty much the same eleven in every match. Thompson has been the most consistent scorer in League matches, as well as in "friendlies." He failed to come off against Kowloon, but made up for it with an excellently compiled 45 runs against the Chinese, while his unbeaten innings of 25, last Saturday was full of merit. Abbas' score of 25, was his first doubt-figure innings in the League, while the 27 runs compiled by Lammett showed a recovery of form which, it is hoped, will be permanent.

Craignower are hard to beat on their own ground, which seems to suit both Omar and Grimmer. They kept the runs down last Saturday, for, Wahl and Heath excepted, the R.E. batsmen could do nothing with them. In contrast to their two previous wins, Craignower's victory over the R.E. was the result of steady and careful batting.

While congratulating the Civil Service on their first win in the League—against the Chinese—they must not lose sight of the fact that the Chinese had luck dead against them in having to play quite half their innings in a failing light. I think the League Committee might take into serious consideration that the light by 5.30 p.m. is anything but conducive to good cricket, and order play to cease in League matches at 5.30 p.m. Of course this would mean that many more matches would be drawn, but, on the other hand, might it not be possible to start play, say at 2 p.m. instead of at 2.30?

E. Wood was largely responsible for the victory gained by his side, for he scored 64 runs in a manner that no one else was able to emulate. The bowling presented no difficulties to him, and his score was made up in the main of big hits. Several other men in the team entered double figures, each "doing his bit" towards the total of 144.

T. Gamble, who two years ago was one of the most consistent scorers in the Club, was unbeaten with 13 runs. The failure of Yew Man Tsun and Ng See Kwong to get started had an appreciable effect on the fortunes of their side. They had not the excuse that some of the later players might have pleaded—that the light was bad. Bird speedily got rid of both, and finished up with the satisfactory average of 5 wickets for 30 runs. The Civil Service were fortunate in getting their opponents out for 90 runs almost on time.

The R.G.A. scored their first win in the League at the expense of the University, and were lucky to get the required number of runs just as play was about to cease. As in nearly all the matches played on the University ground, high scoring ruled. The University declared their innings closed with the score at 178 for the loss of 9 wickets, and had reason to regret later that they had underestimated the capabilities of their opponents, Rummah, Ponsoby Fane and Dittens deserve great credit for their batting. The first two named being especially enterprising. The R.G.A. men scored very fast, realising that they were playing against time. Perkins' contribution of 55 was a special feature, because he showed no defence whatever in his anxiety to score. He was ably backed up by Athorne and Mann, hence the win. The University is none too well off for bowlers.

## LEAGUE TABLE.

(UP TO NOVEMBER 16TH).

	P.	L.	D.	Pts.
Craignower	3	0	0	6
Kowloon	3	2	1	0
Civil Service	3	1	0	2
R.G.A.	2	1	0	4
University	2	0	1	1
R.E.	3	0	2	1
Navy	2	0	1	1
C.R.C.	2	0	2	0

## NOTWORTHY SCORES.

Opl. Waller (R.E. v. University)	59*
A. E. Wood (Civil Service v. C.R.C.)	54
Sergt. Perkins (R.G.A. v. University)	53
Commr. Gibson (Navy v. Civil Service)	53
F. A. Redmond (University v. R.E.)	54
Cher. Chi (C.R.C. v. C.C.C.)	51
E. A. Ponsoby Fane (University v. R.E.)	50
Commander Gibson (Navy v. Kowloon)	50
C. J. Stapleton (Kowloon v. Navy)	50
F. G. Thompson (C.C.C. v. C.R.C.)	45
Lieut. Kennett (Navy v. Civil Service)	45*
H. H. Taylor (Kowloon v. Navy)	45
A. H. Rummah (University v. R.G.A.)	44
R. A. Ponsoby Fane (University v. R.G.A.)	43
Corpl. Mann (R.G.A. v. Civil Service)	43
A. W. Grimmer (C.R.C. v. C.R.C.)	38
Sergt. Athorne (R.G.A. v. University)	37
Genr. Baines (R.G.A. v. Civil Service)	35
Corpl. Mann (R.G.A. v. University)	33
Yew Man Tsun (O.R.C. v. C.C.C.)	31
Syme Thomson (Civil Service v. Navy)	30
L. Bass (Craignower v. Kowloon)	29
Corpl. Mann (R.E. v. University)	23
U. Omar (C.C.C. v. C.R.C.)	27
A. E. Wood (Civil Service v. Navy)	26
H. H. Taylor (Kowloon v. R.E.)	25
A. de Souza (Kowloon v. Navy)	25

G. Manley (Craignower v. Kowloon) 25\*  
F. W. Carey (Navy v. Kowloon) 25  
Corpl. Waller (R.E. v. Kowloon) 25  
L. E. S. Hodge (Kowloon v. R.E.) 25  
—Not out.

## NOTWORTHY BOWLING FEATS.

H. H. Taylor (Kowloon v. R.E.)	3 for 12
R. E. O. Bird (Civil Service v. Chinese)	5 for 30
A. V. Grimmer (C.C.C. v. Navy)	5 for 31
Sig. Rack (Navy v. Kowloon)	3 for 20
Sergt. Perkins (R.G.A. v. University)	4 for 22
H. Overy (Kowloon v. Craignower)	4 for 25

Thanks to having the services of the best all-round eleven that has yet represented the Club, the Hongkong C.C. scored an easy, but none the less meritorious, victory over one of the strongest teams the Navy could field. Only the inclusion of Engineer-Commander Davies could have improved the Naval team. One was glad to notice the reappearance of Major Robertson for Hongkong. It is fortunate that he does not stay long enough in the Colony to play much more cricket. H. Hancock appeared for the first time this season, and, considering his share in the success of his side, the Hongkong captain will no doubt be glad to have this well-known player's services regularly.

One can only account for the poor batting display of the Navy by saying that it was Donnelly's bowling day. Wild played Donnelly in the only style in which that bowler could have been played on Saturday—by stepping out and hitting without regard to style. Any way, Donnelly's average would have been something worth talking about if Wild had not spoiled it. Donnelly has been the Club's most successful bowler this season, in which he has already taken 17 wickets. Major Robertson showed during his sojourn at the wicket that he has lost little of his old power. He has got a tremendously hard drive to the off, and brought off many fine shots on that side. Pearce, who gave one the impression that he would make a big score, paid the penalty of stepping out to hit Gibson. Hancock's innings was most refreshing. He is the spectator's ideal batsman, for he never spares a ball; it is possible to hit E. R. Thomas played easily the best cricket of the day. His 40 (not out) was his first double-figure score this season. I hope it is the precursor of many others.

There was 'tail scoring in the match between the 83rd Co. R.G.A. and the Kowloon "B" team, which latter, by the way, included six of the usual first eleven. Middleton and Green, for the Gunners, and Mead and James, for Kowloon, did all the scoring. The match was noteworthy in that Kowloon lost by a run amid great excitement.

SOME INTERESTING STATISTICS.  
The following figures of noteworthy scores and bowling feats refer only to the friendly matches played up to November 16th this season:

NOTWORTHY SCORES.	
Commander Gibson (Navy v. C.R.C.)	112*
A. E. Wood (Civil Service v. C.R.C.)	105*
Commander Gibson (Navy v. C.R.C.)	103*
Xi v. Visitors (XI)	102*
J. D. Noria (Craignower v. Navy)	75*
Capt. Wahl (R.E. v. University)	70
C. J. Stapleton (Kowloon v. Hongkong)	75
T. E. Pearce (Hongkong C.C. v. Craignower)	70
T. E. Pearce (Hongkong C.C. v. R.E.)	63
H. King (Police v. Civil Service)	60
Sergeant Drummond (R.E. v. University)	59
J. T. Ling (Civil Service v. University)	53*
E. R. A. Macarthy (Navy XI v. University)	53
Signaller Rack (Navy v. C.R.C.)	52*
A. Drummond (Civil Service v. Police)	51
I. de Kome (Hongkong C.C. v. R.E.)	51
D. M. Goodall (Craignower v. Hongkong C.C.)	50
F. W. S. Evans (Hamilton's XI v. Visitors XI)	49
J. H. Mead (Kowloon "B" v. 83rd Co. R.G.A.)	47
H. Hancock (Hongkong v. Navy)	43
Genr. Middleton (83rd Co. R.G.A. v. Kowloon XI)	43
A. de Souza (Kowloon v. Hongkong)	43
Bomdr. Drummond (88th Co. R.G.A. v. Navy)	42
Cheng Chi (C.R.C. v. Navy)	41
E. R. Thomas (Hongkong v. Navy)	40*
Paymaster Robinson (Navy v. Craignower)	40
NOTWORTHY BOWLING FEATS.	
Sergt. Farnell (R.E. v. Navy)	8 for 21
G. E. Manley (Napsal XI v. University)	4
Genr. Baines (88th Co. R.G.A. v. Navy)	3
R. Pestonji (Kowloon v. 83rd Co. R.G.A.)	5
H. H. Taylor (Kowloon v. 83rd Co. R.G.A.)	4
R. Pestonji (Kowloon v. Hongkong)	4
W. Hall (Craignower v. B" v. Police)	7
Gr. Boeck (88th Co. R.G.A. v. Visitors XI)	4
L. E. S. Hodge (Hamilton's XI v. Visitors XI)	8
L. S. Godfrey (Navy v. C.R.C.)	6
A. Ling (Civil Service v. B" v. University)	5
G. E. Manley (Napsal XI v. University)	5
T. F. Ford (Craignower v. C.R.C.)	5
L. S. Godfrey (Navy v. 88th Co. R.G.A.)	7
Sergt. Athorne (83rd Co. R.G.A. v. Kowloon)	7
R. E. O. Bird (Civil Service v. C.R.C.)	6
E. R. Donnelly (Hongkong v. Navy)	7

## LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

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## PUDDINGS AND MINCEMEAT.

SEEDLESS RAISINS in 12 oz. tins 30c. per tin.

"NOT-A-SEED" SULTANAS 30c. per 1 lb. packet.

## LEXICON RAISINS, CURRANTS.

SULTANA RAISINS.

## NEW SEASON'S FRUIT 50c. per lb.

CANDIED PEEL,

CITRON, ORANGE, LEMON.

80c. per lb.

COOKING ALMONDS.

60c. per lb.

MIXED SPICE

in 2 oz. and 4 oz. bots.

PUDDING BASINS

from 20 cents to 80 cents.

Varied from 1 lb. size to 6 lb. size.

## Foundry Facings that Stay Put

THE UNITED STATES GRAPHITE CO.

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Ground and prepared from selected ore. Work well under hand, tool or brush. These facings peel castings perfectly because they stand the heat and will not run or wash before the metal. "They stay put." Several grades in stock suitable for all classes of work.



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NEW STOCKS OF

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A large consignment just received in PLAIN COLOURS, BLACK, WHITE and FANCY DESIGNS. Price from \$1.00 to \$2.50

SPECIAL VALUE.

WEAR GUARANTEED.

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SODA MERCHANTS,

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Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Musiate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 22, Des Vaux Road West, HONGKONG



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.  
NOTICE

IN view of the celebrations taking place on "HEATHER DAY" and FAIR, November 29th and 30th, the CLOSING of the Upper and Lower terminal and two intermediate stations has been POSTPONED from Tuesday, 28th November to SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1st.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, November 21st, 1918. [2700]

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.  
GOLF SECTION.

ABOUT 40 Mashies and Putters will be required for the Golf Course in the Fair Grounds on the 29th and 30th inst. Those who may be good enough to lend their clubs to extend over the two days will have them returned to any course for play on SUNDAY, if required. If lenders will kindly label their clubs, the committee of the Golf Section will take care the same are returned to their respective owners without fail.

ARCH. RITCHIE, Convener.  
2, Queen's Buildings.  
[2701]

G. B.  
WAR DEPARTMENT.

FOR SALE BY TENDER.

STEEL FRAMEWORK FOR A BUILDING 30' x 25' either two or three stories high. Heavy sections. Also a quantity of rolled steel joist and channels, mostly new.

For particulars and forms of tender apply to Chief Engineer, Forces in China, R.E. Office, Victoria Barracks.  
Hongkong, November 21st, 1918. [3702]

## WANTED.

A JUNIOR ASSISTANT for Shipping Office.  
Apply  
P. O. Box No. 33.  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[3703]

## HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

OWING to Alterations and Repairs at the Power Station the supply of ELECTRICITY will be SHUT OFF on SUNDAY, the 24th inst., from 7 A.M. to 1 P.M.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, November 21st, 1918. [3694]

## BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25TH.

Hongkong, November 20th, 1918. [2695]

## ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

IN view of MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25TH, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY there will be a BOBBY FOOT for Men at Fanning over the week-end, and on MONDAY afternoon, a MIXED FOURSOMES MEDAL ROUND COMPETITION over the Main Course starting after 1.30 P.M. Players to choose their own partners.

On MONDAY the Men's Club House will be open to Ladies.

The Entrance Fee for the Mixed Foursomes Competition will be \$1 per card, 50% to go to War Charities.

JOHN B. LANCASTER,  
Hon. Secretary.  
[3696]

## ITALIAN CONVENT BAZAAR.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23RD, and the following day,  
Commencing each day at 10 A.M.

CUSHIONS and PAPER-RACKS with ALLIED EMBLEMS.

TRICOLOR SCARVES and BAGS.

LADIES' DRESSES, CHILDREN'S PROCKS, TABLE COVERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BOYS' TUNIC and SAILOR SUITS, and JERSEYS.

N.B.—No ticket can be exchanged for Souvenir if presented after November 24th 1918, when the Bazaar will be closed.

"LUCKY WELL" OF TOYS!

Children's Stall of Xmas Toys, Dolls, Balls, etc., Sweets and Confectionery of every description.

[2697]

## HEATHER DAY.

## ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

WANTED:—Elephants, Lions, Tigers for the "Zoo"; also Geese, Turkeys, Poultry, Pigeons, Ducks, Rabbits, Dogs, Cats, etc., the latter to be sold. Communicate with—

A. K. TAYLOR,  
No. 4, Government Quarters,  
Park Road.  
[2693]

## INTIMATIONS

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.  
NOTICE.

## REGRADING OF LINE AT DEPRESSORS.

IT will be necessary to bring into use the TEMPORARY TERMINAL STATIONS on SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1st, and on THAT DATE the UPPER AND LOWER TERMINAL, BARKER ROAD, AND KENNEDY ROAD STATIONS WILL BE CLOSED TO TRAFFIC.

## TOLLS.

An allowance of 10% will be made on all tickets (dog tickets and charges for goods excepted) for such time as the Cars are running the shortened distance.

## SEASON TICKETS.

These will be charged at usual rates. The allowance of 10% will be made at the expiration of the period for which the ticket was issued.

## PUNCH TICKETS.

Special punch tickets at reduced rates will be issued. Old punch tickets may be held until the Cars are running the full distance or, if returned to the Company's Office, a pro rata refund will be made for the unused portion.

Every effort will be made to complete the work as soon as possible in order to minimize the inconvenience to residents of the Peak and Upper levels.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, November 15th, 1918. [2685]

## A COMPLETE AERATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

THE MACHINES are made by Messrs. Bratby & Hinchliffe, Ltd., Manchester, and guaranteed in perfect working order. This complete plant will turn out 2,400 dozen aerated water per day, purchasers to take over about 4,000 dozen bottles at cost price.

Apply by letter—  
"AERATED WATER PLANT,"  
Care of Hongkong Daily Press,  
or  
Care of General Post Office,  
Box No. 320.  
[2682]

## ICE PLANT FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND belt-driven CO<sub>2</sub> Ice-making Plant in first class condition, complete with Distilling Plant. Capacity 8 Tons of Ice per day with Circulating Water at 85° Fah. Owners buying larger plant. This plant is offered subject to being unsold on receipt of acceptance. For price and detailed specification refer to—  
"NAMKENG,"  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[2683]

## WANTED.

YOUNG CAPABLE NURSE for Child of 4 years—Apply Box 84, c/o "Daily Press."  
[2684]

## TO LET

## TO LET

From January 1st, 1919.

DESIRABLE 5-ROOM RESIDENCE, No. 4, Broadwood Road.  
Apply to—  
GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON & Co.,  
Chatter Road.  
[2670]

## GROUND TO LET.

AT WHITFIELD ROAD, CAU-EWAY BAY, next to our Glass Factory, consisting of 18,000 Square feet, suitable for storing Coal, etc. From January 1st, 1919.  
Apply to—  
KWONG SANG HONG, LTD.,  
248, Des Vaux Road Central.  
[2619]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kaitford Terrace, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
[2490]

## TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE  
Co., Ltd.,  
Alexandra Buildings.  
[2000]

## TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.  
A HOUSE in Wongneichong Road.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
[26]

## FOR SALE.

GALESEND, 108, THE PEAK, Six Rooms Grass Tennis Court, immediate possession.  
Apply—  
C. H. GALE,  
Public Works Department.  
[2603]

## INTIMATIONS

WISEMAN'S  
DINNER DANCE  
SATURDAY NEXT.

NOVEMBER 23RD, 1918.

Dinner ... .. \$1.00

Dance ... .. \$1.00

Tables may be reserved.

TELEPHONE 407.

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.  
SCOTTISH WOMEN'S STALL.

WILL the Ladies who have so generously donated articles to the above Stall at the Fair, kindly send their gifts to the following Conveners on or before November 23rd:—

Mrs. Sutherland ... .. Peak District.  
Mrs. Milroy ... .. West Point.  
Mrs. Shaw ... .. East Point.  
Mrs. Templeton ... .. Quarry Bay.  
Messrs. Black and Ormiston ... .. Central.  
Mrs. C. Forsyth ... .. Kowloon.

All perishable goods should be sent direct to the Scottish Women's Stall at the Fair Ground early on the morning of November 23rd.

## THE CHINA LIGHT &amp; POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28TH, 1918, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts and the report of the General Manager for the year ending 31st July, 1918, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd to 28th, of November, 1918, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, November 19th, 1918. [2690]

A MERICAN FIRM of Chinese Produce, operating their own ships and having Offices in Shanghai, are desirous of getting into communication with an established firm or individual for the purchase, on a large scale, of South China Produce. Correspondence is invited only from firms or individuals having established connexions and possessing a thorough knowledge of the South China market. References will be required and given. Replies should state as fully as possible, with suggested methods for the conduct of the business.

Address—  
Box 2693,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[2693]

G. B.  
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 26th day of November, 1918, at 2 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, of TWO LOTS of CROWN LAND at Hung Hom in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Boundary Measurements	Contents	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	1/2 Acre	100,000 (24,000)	750	22,171
2	1/2 Acre	100,000 (24,000)	750	22,171

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.  
21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs. Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.

Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.

All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.

MANAGERS.  
[2630]

## INTIMATION

SPEY  
ROYAL  
SCOTCH  
WHISKY.

10 Years' Old.

## SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON &  
CO., LTD.,

## WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 316.

## DEATHS.

DIOBY.—DOROTHY DIOBY, aged 4 years, daughter of Professor Digby, of the Hongkong University. Funeral will pass the monument at 5 p.m. [2704]

REXDALE.—At Matlock Sanatorium, England, ELIZABETH REXDALE, aged 27, the beloved and only daughter of Mrs. W. REXDALE (late of Hongkong). [2699]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VAUX ROAD, C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 22ND, 1918.

## THE BRITISH THRONE.

BRITISH subjects throughout the world will heartily endorse the tribute paid to the King in the House of Commons by Mr. BOWEN LAW and Mr. ASQUITH in proposing and seconding, respectively, that an address of congratulation be presented to His Majesty on the success of the Allied arms. The war has tried governments as well as nations, with the result that the Autocracies of Europe now lie crumbling in the dust. The Throne of Russia was the first to fall. It was soon followed by the deposition of the Allies, acting on behalf of the Greek nation, of King CONSTANTINE, who, though the son of an elected ruler, arrogated to himself absolute power. Within the last two months we have seen in quick succession the abdication and flight of the Czar of Bulgaria, the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, and the KAISER, kings, princes, and hereditary rulers of the German Empire. At the moment more than half Europe is seething with revolution. Yet, amid all this wreckage, the British Throne stands "unshaken still" because it is "based upon the people's will." It is the link which holds the Empire together. Illogical in theory as it may seem, a Constitutional Monarchy is the only form of government suited to the diverse needs of such an Empire as ours, which "includes, besides, several free and self-governing nations, a vast and populous Empire in India, islands in every sea, territory on every continent; among its subjects, representatives of

every race on the face of the earth; and, in its political institutions, in the relations between government and governed, nearly every mode known to man." As General SMUTS has reminded us, the King is regarded as equally the king of all parts of the Empire, and to elect a President who would be representative not only of the Mother Country but also of each of the Daughter Nations would be impossible. To millions who have never heard of the British Parliament, the King, who is master of their masters, supplies the symbol of the unity of all. As the "Fountain of Honour" he helps to keep before us as a people a higher ideal than the mere accumulation of wealth. Nevertheless, the Throne, as an institution, would have been much less strong, as Mr. BOWEN LAW pointed out, but for the character of its occupants. Our King is the chief citizen, and the fact that he is chief by heredity, and not by election, does not qualify his views of the realities of the position. As Mr. A. G. GARDINER wrote of the late King EDWARD, he never associates the Almighty with his right to rule, though he associates Him with his rule. In other words, he understands his place in the Constitution, and never abuses his prerogatives. The Crown has kept pace with the march of democracy, and the present wearer of it has won the respect and affection of his subjects by the splendid example of public service and by the ready sympathy with all classes which he has shown throughout his reign. In the words of Mr. ASQUITH, the King and his gracious Consort have "always felt and shown that they were not to be ministered unto but to minister." During the past four years they have devoted themselves "wholeheartedly and unselfishly" to the tremendous task in which the nation has been engaged, and have accepted their full share of the risks and sacrifices demanded by the war. Long may they be spared to rule over a loyal, peaceful and prosperous Empire.

No cases of communicable disease were reported in the Colony on Wednesday.

The closing of the termini on the Peak Tramway has been postponed until December 1st in view of the "Heather Day" celebrations.

We regret to learn that the death took place, yesterday evening, of the four-year-old daughter of Professor and Mrs. Digby, of the University. The child had been ailing for about a week. The funeral takes place this evening, the cortege passing the Monument at 5 p.m.

The Colonial Secretary informs us that the restrictions placed upon the travelling of women and children to the United Kingdom have been removed, but the restrictions upon the issue of passports for outward journeys of women and children from the United Kingdom are still in force.

Mr. S. B. C. ROSS, writes that Major Garibaldi, of the Corps des Alpes, has kindly lent him a club which he captured in an Austrian trench on the 21st September, 1917. This club, which is heavily weighted with lead and armed with iron spikes, was used for the purpose of killing wounded soldiers and prisoners. It may be seen in the main hall of the Post Office.

At the Magistracy, yesterday morning, Inspector Gordon was sworn in before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe to serve in the Hongkong Police Force for a further term of five years. Inspector Gordon, who has already served for 22 years, joined the Police Force on January 25th, 1897, as a constable. He is now a first-class Inspector, and holds the third and fourth classes of the Long and Meritorious Service medals.

It was bruited about in the Colony that Swatow had been seriously affected by Monday's earthquake, which was stated to have been more violent than that which visited the port eight months ago. In point of fact, however, very little damage was done. In the business centre only a few walls of houses were cracked, though the tremors lasted for about a minutes. Some damage was done in the Chinese quarters, a few dilapidated houses, which were badly shaken by the former shock, collapsing. Three Chinese are reported to have been buried beneath the debris, and there were a few minor accidents.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

## OPIUM STOCKS TO BE DESTROYED.

PEKING, November 20th.  
The Government has decided to destroy the remaining stocks of opium in Shanghai in deference to the Anglo-American representations. Three hundred chests have been sold, and twelve hundred will be burned in the presence of the Allied representatives. The Government makes a virtue of necessity.

## CHINA AND THE UNITED WAR-WORK CAMPAIGN.

China has exceeded expectations in the United War-Work campaign, contributing \$1,200,000, which is practically twelve times the \$100,000 gold asked for. The contributions have come from the poorest, the gifts ranging from one cent upwards. Tens of thousands of coppers have been received, making huge stacks.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] CHINA AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

PEKING, November 21st.  
Liang Kai-chui has been appointed Adviser to the Plenipotentiary to the Peace Conference in Europe. It was he who strongly supported the declaration of war on Germany.

## GENERAL LUNG TO RETURN TO THE SOUTH.

Hsu Shih-chang has ordered Lung Chai-kwong to disband the troops which he has recruited in the North, and then to return to the South. It is said that Lung is distrusted as he is a Southerner.

## REPORTED ATTACK ON CHINA'S ENVOY TO JAPAN.

It is reported that Hsu Shu-chang, who was sent to Japan on an important mission, was fired at by a Japanese but was unhurt.

## SIGNAL HONOUR WON BY THE SHROPSHIRES.

## THE CROIX-DE-GUERRE WITH THE PALM

The residents of the Colony will welcome the news, received from Lieut.-Col. Garrett, that the 4th Batt. of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, which was stationed in Hongkong and Singapore during the earlier part of the war, has had a signal honour conferred upon it, namely, a request that the Battalion accept, and wear upon its colours, the Croix-de-Guerre, with the palm. That is the highest honour that the French Army has to bestow upon any unit. It is believed that there are only two British Battalions so honoured, and of these, the 4th K.S.L.I. is the only one to win the palm leaf.

"Special Order of the Day.—The G.O.S. has much pleasure in publishing the following extract from L'ordre General No. 371 by the General Commanding the 5th (French) Army, dated 21st August, 1918. (Translation). On the 8th June, 1918, when the right flank of an English Brigade, which had been heavily engaged, was threatened by the enemy's advance, the reserve battalion—1/4th Battalion of King's Shropshire Light Infantry—was ordered to deliver a counter-attack against an important position from which the garrison had been driven. With magnificent dash the 1/4th K.S.L.I. advanced to the assault of the hill which had been occupied by the enemy, scattered death in his ranks, and after heavy fighting took one officer and 28 men prisoners. Thanks to this vigorous and heroic recovery of a position which was the key to the whole line of defence, it was possible to reestablish the line and maintain it intact. By its rapid advance, its initiative, and its superb valour, the 1/4th K.S.L.I. contributed in no small degree, on this memorable occasion, to the re-establishment of a position which had become extremely critical. (Signed) Le General Commandant La V. Armees. The Brigade Commander congratulates the Officers, N.C.O.'s and men of the 1/4 Shrop. L.I. on receiving this well-deserved and very high honour."



# THE WAR.

## GERMAN SUBMARINES HANDED OVER.

### ORIGIN OF THE GERMAN REVOLUTION EXPLAINED.

### REMARKABLE ADMISSIONS BY GERMAN NAVAL CRITIC.

### THE BRITISH EMPIRE'S WAR CASUALTIES

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### THE ARMISTICE.

#### GERMAN SUBMARINES SURRENDERED.

LONDON, November 20th. Rear Admiral Tyrwhitt received the surrender of the first 20 U-boats from his flagship, 30 miles from Harwich, at about sunrise on November 20th. The U-boats are going to Harwich in charge of their own crews.

#### LATER.

Twenty more submarines will be surrendered on November 21st, 30 on Nov. 22nd and the balance at a later date.

#### NO WAR ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

LONDON, November 20th. General Sir Henry Rawlinson, in an Order of the Day, dated November 11th, says to the Fourth Army, which has been ordered to participate in the occupation of the Rhine:—

"I ask you men from all parts of the Empire, when on German territory, to show the world that British soldiers are not like Germany's soldiers. Do not wage war against women and children. I rely you to sustain the Army's fair name."

#### PARLIAMENTARY ADDRESSES TO THE KING.

LONDON, November 20th. In the stately chamber adjoining the House of Lords, H.M. the King, this afternoon, met both Houses of Parliament, and representatives of the Dominions, India, and other parts of the Empire, and delivered a historical speech (which will be cabled officially) in reply to Addresses from both Houses, congratulating His Majesty on the conclusion of the Armistice.

The proceedings were severely simple. The Peers, headed by the Lord Chancellor, with his mace, entered the chamber in a procession, followed immediately by members of the House of Commons, headed by the Speaker, with his mace.

Meanwhile, the Representatives of the Dominions and India seated themselves on either side of the Royal gallery, close to the raised dais where chairs had been placed for Their Majesties and other Royalties.

The moment the Royal Party, which included Queen Alexandra, Princess Mary and the Prince of Wales, appeared, the whole assembly rose.

The Lord Chancellor and the Speaker presented the Addresses. Then the King, who was wearing a frock-coat, read the reply in a strong and resolute voice. After this, the Royal party left without further ceremony, and the Peers and members of the House of Commons returned to their respective Houses.

The Premier was unable to be present owing to illness.

Mr. Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law walked side by side behind the Speaker.

The Dominion and Indian representatives present included Sir Robert Borden, the Rt. Hon. Joseph Cook, Sir G. E. Foster, Sir A. E. Kemp, Mr. W. M. Hughes, General J. O. Smuts, Rt. Hon. W. P. Schreiner, Major-General Northey, Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Creswell, Sir E. S. Montagu, Lord Islington, Members of the Council of India and Indian editors.

#### REPARATION MUST BE DEMANDED.

LONDON, November 20th. Reuter's correspondent, in a despatch, states:—

The sufferings of the released British prisoners have caused a great sensation. The barbarities they underwent are compared with the "Black Hole" of Calcutta and other similar historical incidents.

#### LATER.

The newspapers demand that the Allies take steps to prevent the Germans from sending off prisoners who are starving and naked, and have suggested that prominent German people should be demanded as hostages. The names of the Commandants and officers of the camps concerned should be peremptorily demanded. It is pointed out that the incident acutely raises the question of who is now responsible for the government of Germany.

#### LATER.

The *Daily News* asks whether the Kaiser has not abdicated after all, and says that if such crimes continue the Armistice would be gravely imperilled, as civilised States cannot tolerate savages on their borders.

#### WHEN BRUSSELS WAS FREED.

BRUSSELS, November 17th. The last of the Germans is leaving the city to-day.

They exploded, at noon, the waggon, depots, and munitions at three stations simultaneously, shaking the city and wrecking numerous houses.

The explosions continued in the afternoon and at night.

The casualties are not known; a number of dead have been extricated from the debris.

#### LATER.

The last of the Germans left Brussels between four and seven in the morning. The city awoke to find the walls placarded with a proclamation by the acting Burgomaster, M. Lemonier, announcing that the city had been purified, and exhorting the citizens warmly to welcome the Allied troops.

Crowds collected and made their way to the Grande Place, where M. Lemonier and the Aldermen, preceded by trumpeters, appeared at the Hotel-de-Ville, where the Belgian standard was hoisted.

Belgian and Allied flags appeared as if by magic everywhere. The shops were decorated. When M. Lemonier took an oath that he would never forget the German atrocities, the crowd sang the Belgian and Allied anthems, and then went in a procession, headed by the flags of the 1830 Revolution, to Martyrs' Square, where M. Lemonier spoke, recalling the sacrifices of the heroes of 1830.

Subsequently, the Corporal Council met at the Hotel-de-Ville and ceremoniously welcomed the Burgomaster amidst popular rejoicings.

#### PRESIDENT WILSON'S STAY IN FRANCE.

WASHINGTON, November 20th. President Wilson contemplates remaining in France until the major portion of the work of the Peace Conference is completed.

He is especially interested in the point concerning the freedom of the seas.

#### ENTHUSIASM AT METZ.

BRUSSELS, November 17th. Reuter's correspondent at Nancy states that the population of Metz over-turned the statues of Emperors William the First and Frederick, and Prince Frederick Charles.

#### KING ALBERT'S STATE ENTRY INTO ANTWERP.

LONDON, November 21st. King Albert made a state entry into Antwerp on November 18th and was given an ovation by large crowds.

There was little sign of damage to the city, or of the suffering of the population.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### HANDING OVER OF THE GERMAN WARSHIPS.

LONDON, November 18th. The Admiralty description of the naval surrender mission shows that the *Königsberg's* arrival at the appointed rendezvous was considerably delayed owing to her varying the course previously indicated by the British.

One such variation was in order, to make a detour from a German minefield which the British had long since swept up.

Some anxiety was felt lest the *Königsberg*, in the mist, should attempt to enter the Firth of Forth unescorted. The *Königsberg* flew Vice-Admiral von Meurer's flag at the topmast, the German ensign at the peak, and the white flag at the main.

After the *Königsberg* had anchored off Inchkeith at eventide on November 15th, a motor-launch cruised in the neighbourhood to prevent communication with the shore.

The Conference began in the evening and was resumed at noon on November 18th. Admiral Beatty was assisted by Admiral Madden, second in Command of the Grand Fleet, while Vice-Admiral Tyrwhitt participated at certain stages. Vice-Admiral von Meurer was accompanied by a Staff of four officers.

A communiqué states that it may be taken for granted that the results of the Conference satisfied Admiral Beatty's requirements.

#### THE FRENCH CONTINGENT.

PARIS, November 19th. A Havas message says:—

The French contingent attached to the Grand Fleet, when the surrendered German surface ships were escorted to the port of internment, has arrived at Rosyth, in the Firth of Forth. It consists of the armoured cruiser *Amiral Dube*, and two destroyers, the *Ensigne* and the *Henry Jaxon*.

#### FRENCH ADVANCE TO THE RHINE CONTINUES.

LONDON, November 20th. A French communiqué states:—

The advance continues, with marked demonstrations of joy by the populations. The material abandoned by the enemy is increasing, also the number of liberated prisoners.

#### OCCUPATION OF ANTWERP AND BRUSSELS.

LONDON, November 19th. A Belgian communiqué states:—

The occupation of Antwerp is completed, our troops to-day taking possession of the outer forts. Troops have also occupied Malines, Eppesheim and Vilvorde.

Brussels, the capital, has now been completely occupied amid the greatest enthusiasm.

#### FRENCH TAKE POSSESSION OF METZ.

PARIS, November 19th. A Havas message says:—

The French Army, General Petain commanding, will take possession of Metz to-day.

The retirement of the defeated Germans is accompanied by scenes of joy.

Generals Castelnau and Mangin, Commanding the Tenth Army Corps, will lead their troops into the capital of Lorraine. General Maud Huy has been appointed Military Governor of Metz, and General Bourgeois Governor of Strasbourg.

#### KING ALBERT TO VISIT PARIS.

PARIS, November 19th. A Havas message says:—

King Albert of Belgium, replying to a message from President Poincaré, says that he accepts with great pleasure the President's invitation to pay a visit to Paris.

#### "ARMISTICE DAY."

PARIS, November 19th.

A Havas message says:—

A proposal has been submitted to M. Clemenceau by a delegation of the Administrative Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, to make November 11th, the day of the signature of the Armistice, an annual festival.

M. Clemenceau suggested that, the festival should be international and not exclusively French, and that negotiations be opened with the Allied Governments for the institution of a new holiday.

#### GENERAL PETAIN HONOURED.

LONDON, November 19th. Reuter's Correspondent at Paris says General Petain has been created a Marshal of France.

#### GERMAN BRUTALITY TO PRISONERS.

LONDON, November 19th. Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, continuing his account of the manner in which the Germans had treated British prisoners, who are now straggling to the British lines, says it would be difficult to over-state the misery of these poor Britons. "Swine" and "dog" were the current manner in which they were addressed in the prison camps, and kicks and blows with rifle-butts were their daily portion.

Our men tell of comrades dropping from hunger and dysentery and being beaten with rifles until they got up and went on—and died from over work; of men who were refused admission to hospital, being carried out dead from huts, while German sentinels stood by laughing; of men with acute dysentery crawling out at night for relief, and dying on the ground, under the eyes of an indifferent sentry.

The correspondent adds that the imperative need of the moment is to bring home to Herr Ebert, Herr Scheidemann, and other Socialists that Great Britain has the power to exact retribution for all this devilry.

#### CHINESE PEACE DELEGATES.

LONDON, November 19th. Reuter's Correspondent at Peking states that the Foreign Minister, Lien Cheng-shiang, has been nominated head of the Chinese Delegation to the Peace Conference. The appointment is considered unhappy.

Owing to Japanese opposition, apparently, Dr. Morrison is not included in the Delegation.

#### FRANCO-BELGIAN POSTAL RELATIONS.

PARIS, November 19th. A Havas message says:—

Postal relations have been established between France and the whole of Belgium for all ordinary and registered correspondence and will soon be established for insured letters.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### THE GERMAN REVOLUTION.

#### THE REICHSTAG ABOLISHED?

AMSTERDAM, November 20th. An official statement from Berlin says that the Cabinet has notified the Reichstag that it can no longer re-assemble. The Revolution has abolished it, with Kaiserdom and the Federal Council.

The Government intended to convolve the National Assembly as speedily as possible.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### SOVIET ACTION IN BERLIN.

COPENHAGEN, November 20th. The Soviet at Berlin has passed a resolution against the summoning of the Constituent Assembly and demanding the summoning of a general Workers' and Soldiers' Congress to decide the future of Germany.

#### GENERAL VON HINDENBURG.

AMSTERDAM, November 20th. The Soviet at Cúsel, proclaiming the fact that it is protecting General von Hindenburg, says he belongs to the German nation, to which he had never stood nearer.

#### A NAVAL BATTLE THAT DID NOT COME OFF.

LONDON, November 19th.

The statement by Sir Eric Geddes, cabled on October 9th, regarding the German Fleet refusing battle with the British Fleet, is confirmed by the *Forwards* in the course of a historic review of the origin of the Revolution.

The journal says that the pan-Germans planned a great final naval battle in which Germany was to sacrifice her last ship and 80,000 men.

The Fleet actually received orders to put to sea on October 28th. The sailors were told it was for manoeuvres, but they intercepted farewell letters from officers to relatives which showed that they were going to battle. The result was that the Fleet mutinied. So started the Revolution.

#### General.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### THE EMPIRE'S WAR CASUALTIES.

TOTAL OF 360,000 KILLED.

LONDON, November 19th. In the House of Commons, Mr. Ian MacPherson announced that the British Empire's military casualties were 3,050,000, of which 360,000 were killed.

#### BRITAIN'S MILITARY CASUALTIES.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Ian MacPherson announced that the British military casualties in all war theatres up to November 10th, excluding the Air Force, but including the Dominion and Indian troops, totalled 3,050,000, of which 360,000 were officers and 2,690,000 were men.

The killed totalled 32,578 officers and 620,328 men.

The total casualties for France was 123,700 officers and 2,583,000 men, of which 32,500 officers and 527,000 men were killed.

In the Dardanelles, the figures were 5,000 officers and 115,000 men, of which 1,800 officers and 32,000 men were killed.

In Salonika the casualty figures were 1,200 officers and 28,000 men; in Mesopotamia 4,300 officers and 93,000 men; in Egypt 3,800 officers and 54,000 men; and in East Africa 900 officers and 17,000 men.

#### THE GERMAN NAVY MYTH EXPLODED.

#### REMARKABLE ADMISSIONS BY GERMAN CRITIC.

COPENHAGEN, November 19th. Captain Peris, the well known naval and military critic, in a sensational article in the *Berliner Tagblatt*, discloses that it was only the naval authorities' bluff and lies which induced the Germans to hope that their Fleet would be able, in a second Jutland Battle, to beat the British.

The project was inherently impossible owing to the great inferiority of the German Fleet. The German losses in the Jutland Battle were enormous. Only favourable weather and good leadership prevented the destruction of the whole Navy.

After that Battle, Admiral von Tirpitz was urged on all sides to concentrate on the construction of submarines, but he obstinately continued the building of battleships. Ultimately, scarcity of materials necessitated the dismantling of 23 large ships, including a new cruiser, in order to obtain material for submarines. At the beginning of 1918 all the German battleships constructed from 1897 to 1906 had been destroyed.

Continuing, he states that during 1917 83 submarines were built, of which 68 were destroyed.

Germany possessed in April, 1917, 123 submarines; in October, 1917, 146, in February, 1918, 130 and in June, 1918, 113.

During the last months of the war it was very difficult to get submarine crews as the seamen thoroughly distrusted the submarine as a weapon.

Captain Peris makes the remarkable statement that every thinking man is of opinion that the seamen rendered an invaluable service to their country by mutinying on November 6th, when ordered to come out and meet the British navy.

#### THE GERMAN NAVAL MYTH EXPLODED.

TEWFIK PASHA FORMS ANOTHER GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, November 20th. The *Times* correspondent at Constantinople states that the Grand Vizier, Tewfik Pasha, has resigned. Tewfik Pasha has formed a more pro-Entente Government, with Naby Bey as Foreign Minister.

Enver Bey and Talaat Bey left aboard a German destroyer. The former will probably go towards the Caucasus and the latter to Odessa.

#### FIGHTING IN NORTH RUSSIA. BOLSHIEVİK ATTACKS REPULSED.

ARCHANGEL, November 14th. (Delayed).

The Associated Press reports that renewed Bolshevik attacks on American and British positions at Talsassondvina were repulsed.

Our artillery heaped up piles of enemy dead.

Our aircraft scored several hits on enemy gunboats, on which naval guns from Petrograd had been mounted.

#### LATER.

A British North Russia official statement says that the Bolsheviks, on November 11th, after bombarding from river boats on the Dvina, attacked our front and flank. The Anglo-American infantry drove them back with very heavy enemy losses, the Canadian Field Artillery materially assisting.

The attack was renewed the next day, and again repulsed with heavy losses.

#### BRITISH NAVAL DARING. THE "DECOY" SHIP AT WORK.

LONDON, November 20th. The Admiralty has published some very thrilling accounts of some of the most notable actions between British "decoy" ships and enemy submarines.

One of the most noteworthy accounts is that of Commander Gordon Campbell, V.C., D.S.O., who was one of those "mystery" men who gained the Victoria Cross. His name had been previously made public from time to time as gaining very rapid promotions and an unusual number of awards for heroism.

Captain Campbell was in March, 1916, commanding H.M.S. *Farborough*, which was disguised as a collier, when, after cruising throughout the winter as a "decoy," he got his first submarine. The following month he secured a second.

Then in February, 1917, Capt. Campbell was commanding the "Q 5" when it was torpedoed. The Chief Engineer, although the engine room was fast flooding, very gallantly remained at his post. The submarine was then seen 200 yards off, watching through her periscope. The submarine was partly submerged and it steamed past the starboard side and returned to the port side of the "Q 5" which withheld its fire until the enemy was at point blank range. Then the hidden gun's crews leapt to their feet and opened a very deadly fire. The first shell blinded the submarine captain.

The Admiralty regards this action as the supreme test of naval discipline. The Chief Engineer, with the engineer on the watch, remained at their posts until the rising water drove them up. They then remained concealed upon the cylinders while the gun's crews lay concealed motionless for half an hour, during which time the ship was sinking.

H.M.S. *Dunraven*, in the role of an armed merchant steamer, was commanded by Capt. Campbell in August, 1917, when it sighted a submarine on the horizon. The *Dunraven* assumed a zig-zag course, on which the submarine closed up to 5,000 yards, then rose to the surface and opened fire, which the *Dunraven* returned with the "merchant vessel's" gun. Simultaneously, reducing her speed, the *Dunraven* let the enemy overtake her, and sent out a wireless message for the submarine's benefit: "Help, come quickly, a submarine is chasing and shelling me."

When the shells fell thick and fast, the *Dunraven*, which was on fire fore and aft, stopped, and the "panic party" abandoned the ship. Meanwhile, the submarine closed up to 400 yards, but as she was partly obscured by smoke, Capt. Campbell reserved his fire, in spite of the knowledge that the aft magazine must soon explode, with a gun's crew lying immediately overhead. A heavy explosion aft soon occurred, blowing up the gun and its crew, and accidentally starting fire going at the other guns, upon which one gun opened fire, and the submarine taking fright, submerged. Twenty minutes later, a torpedo struck the *Dunraven* abaft the engine room and an additional "panic party" left the ship, leaving her apparently abandoned.

After this, for 50 minutes the submarine was inspected through a periscope while all the while boxes of cordite and shells exploded continuously, and the poop was blazing furiously. Captain Campbell, with a handful of officers and men lay concealed during this time. The submarine next rose to the surface astern, where no guns could bear on her, and shelled the *Dunraven* for 20 minutes. Subsequently, while the submarine was passing, submerged, the *Dunraven* fired two torpedoes missing her by inches. The *Dunraven* sank the following day, with her colours flying. The crew was picked up by torpedo boats.

The instances recited are typical of the ordeals and the very gallant exploits of the large number of British "decoys" whose actions often than not ended fatally for the U-boat.

Another heroic instance concerns H.M.S. *Prize*, a 300 ton schooner commanded by Lieut.-Commander Sanders, T.C., who, with his gallant crew, after successful actions, finally paid the supreme penalty in an engagement with a number of submarines.

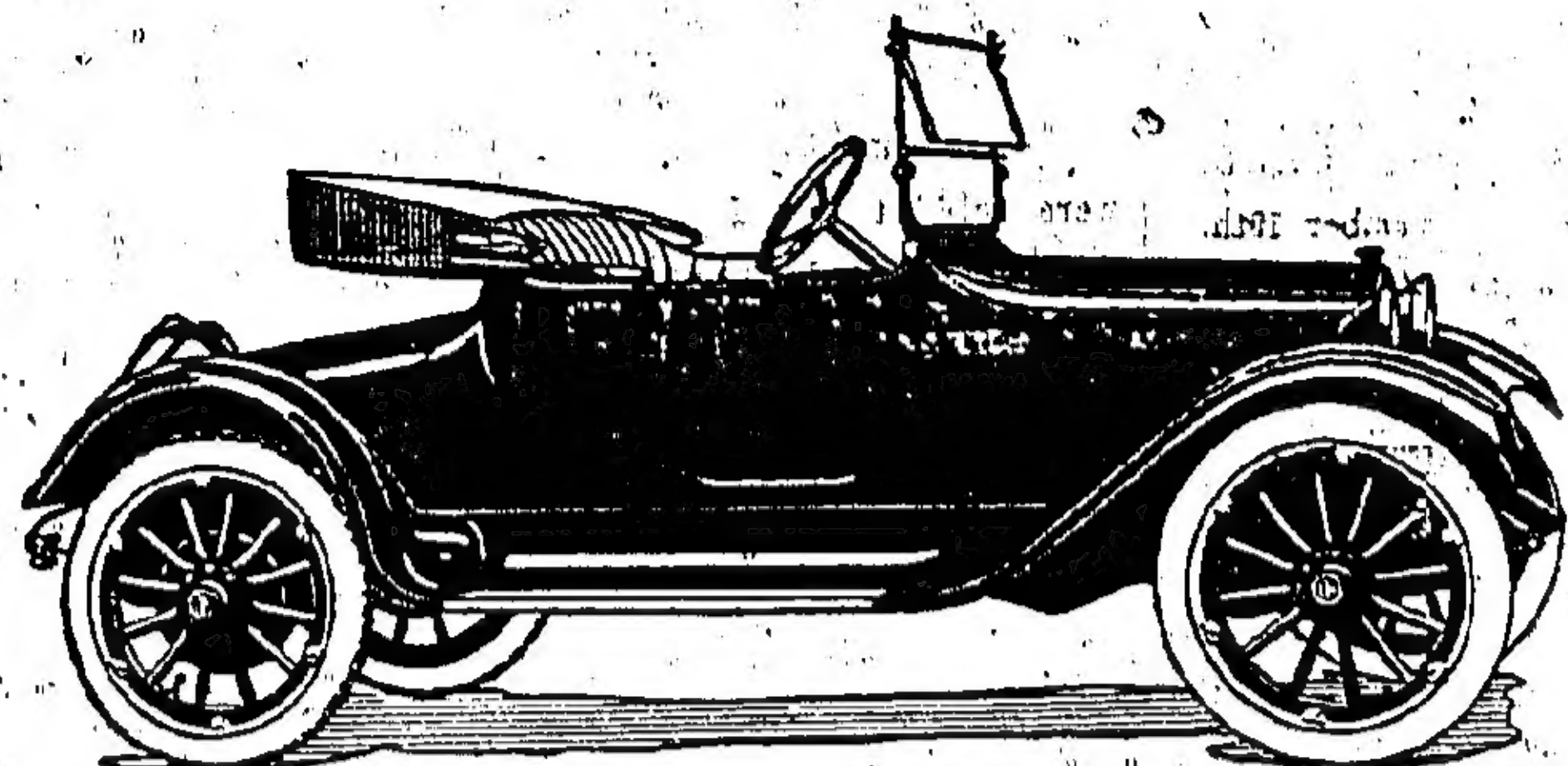
#### ESTIMATES OF COST OF WAR SOME DAZZLING FIGURES.

WASHINGTON, November 20th. The Federal Reserve Board estimates the cost of the war to all the belligerents up to the end of 1918 at \$40,000,000,000, the indebtedness of the Entente Allies at \$20,000,000,000, and the indebtedness of the Central Powers at \$20,000,000,000.

(Continued on Page 2.)



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## THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 2.)

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

**ALLIED TROOPS OCCUPY  
FIUME.**

Paris, November 20th.  
Italian and Allied troops occupied Fiume on November 19th.

**BOLSEEVIST PLOT IN  
AUSTRIA.**

HUNDREDS ARRESTED.

COPENHAGEN, November 20th.

A telegram from Vienna states that a great Communist plot, to occupy all public buildings, arrest the Cabinet Ministers and proclaim a Bolshevik Government, has been discovered. Hundreds were arrested, including Dr. Paul Friedlander, the leader of the Communist movement, who is evidently supported by the Bolsheviks of Russia.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL SIR ROBERT BIDDULPH.

London, November 20th.

The death is announced of General Sir Robert Biddulph, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

[Sir Robert Biddulph served through the Crimean Campaign, 1854-55, the Indian Mutiny Campaign, 1857-58 and the China War, 1860. He was Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar from 1893-1900.]

EARLIER CABLES.

**BRITISH SHIPPING LOSSES.**

LAST MONTH'S FIGURES.

London, November 19th.

The Admiralty announces that the British merchant tonnage losses in October totalled 84,000 gross tons and the Allied and Neutral combined 93,000 tons.

The sailings of steamships exceeding 500 tons gross between the United Kingdom and Oversea ports, excluding cross-Channel traffic, exceeded 7,500,000 tons in October.

**MARSHAL FOCH HONOURED.**

VICTOR IN GREATEST WAR IN HISTORY.

Paris, November 19th.

A Havas message says:— Marshal Foch has been elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. He was present at yesterday's sitting and was welcomed as the victor in the greatest war in history in defence of the most sacred of all causes—the liberty of the world.

**THE RECONSTRUCTION  
PERIOD.**

BRITISH AND AMERICAN IDEALS AGREE.

London, November 19th.

The Prime Minister has telegraphed to President Wilson as follows:— "Heartiest thanks for your cordial and kindly message. I am certain the ideals of our two countries regarding international reconstruction are fundamentally the same, and feel sure that at the Peace Conference we shall be able to co-operate to promote peace, liberty and true democracy throughout the world."

**SITUATION IN  
TRANQUIL.**

FAILURE OF REVOLUTION  
MOVEMENT.

London, November 19th.

Reuter learns from an unimpeachable source that the situation in Holland is now absolutely tranquil.

M. Troelstra has admitted that the Revolutionary movement has failed. Popular demonstrations of loyalty to the Queen are repeatedly occurring.

**Naval Activities.**

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

**BRITISH MINE-SWEEPER  
TORPEDOED.**

London, November 19th.

It is officially announced that the mine-sweeper *Asco* was torpedoed and sunk with all hands, on the 19th inst., off the North-East Coast of England. Fifty-three men are missing.

1814 ESTABLISHED 1914  
100 YEARS.

**JOHN  
HADDON**

AND CO.

**Export and Import  
Agents**

For ONE HUNDRED YEARS in the CITY OF LONDON we have acted as Buying and Selling Agents for Traders, Storekeepers, Growers of Colonial Produce. Are you requiring the services of London Agents to promote your interests? We shall be pleased to enter into correspondence with a view to arranging terms to mutual advantage.

BANK CREDITS ARRANGED.  
CASH ADVANCED AGAINST SHIPMENTS.

**JOHN  
HADDON**

AND CO.

Colonial Merchants  
and Produce Agents,

SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

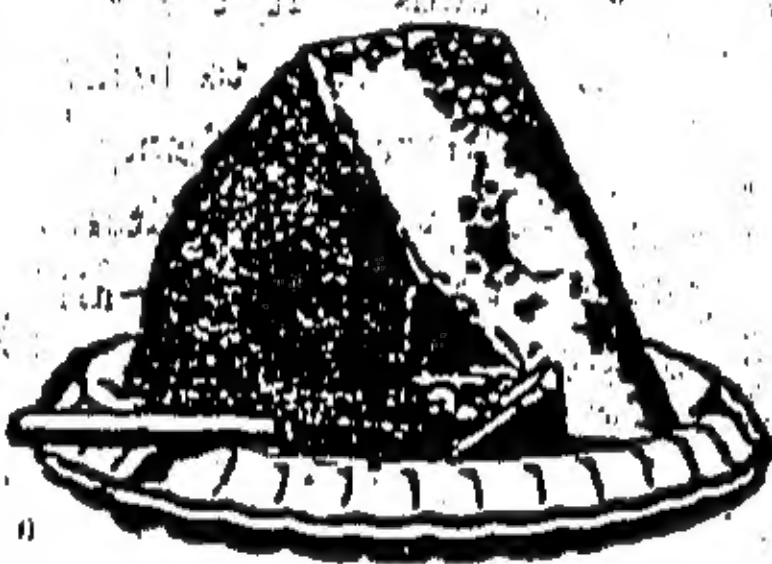
## Variety of uses.

The uses to which LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE can be put, are innumerable.

At Luncheon, Dinner or Supper, it is the ideal sauce for Roast Meats, Fish, Game, Cheese, Salad, etc.

In the Kitchen, it is indispensable to the cook for flavouring Soups, Stews, Gravies, Minced Meat, etc.

In India, a favourite "Pick-me-up" is LEA & PERRINS' Sauce with Soda-water.



*Lea & Perrins*

The Original & Genuine  
WORCESTERSHIRE.

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

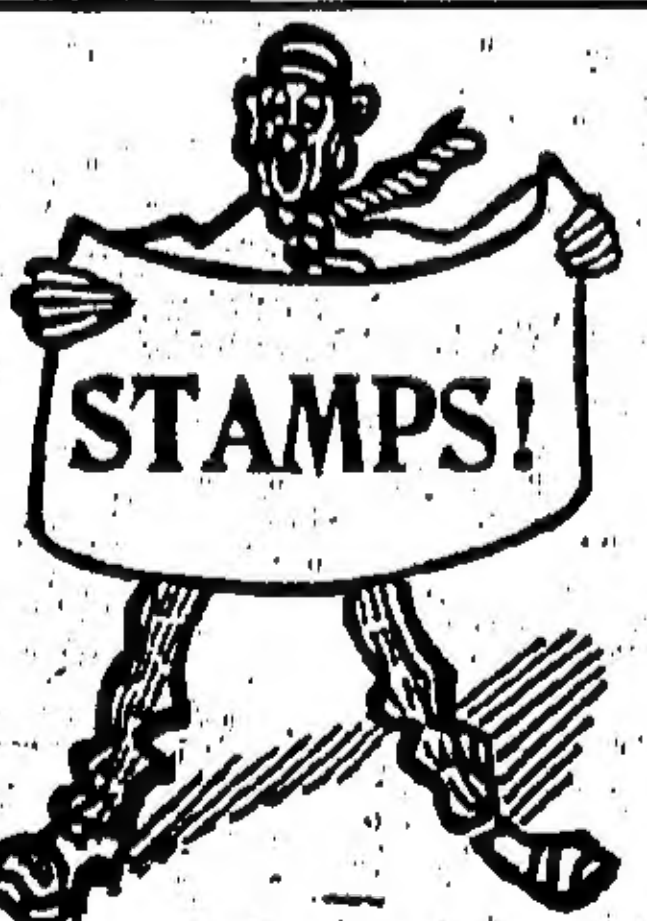
LA MINERVA CIGARS

have that purity and fragrance that appeal to all smokers. Established in the year 1883, and with all the experience and wisdom gained in the manufacture of Cigars for over thirty years, it is not to be wondered at that these cigars are so popular. They are manufactured from the most carefully selected leaf grown in the fields of Isabela province in the valley of Cagayan.

IN GREAT ASSORTMENT, INCLUDING THE  
FOLLOWING:—

Fancy Tales,	Monarcas,	Reina Maria,
Imperiales,	Perfectos,	Epicures,
Ministros,	Estrellas,	Panetelas,
Army and Navy,	Lords of England,	

SOLE AGENTS FOR  
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.  
**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**



**GRACA & CO.**

DEALERS IN  
POSTAGE STAMPS, POST CARDS,  
FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, &c., &c.  
No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,  
HONGKONG, CHINA.

[1845]

AMERICA'S  
LEADING  
MOTORCYCLE

**Indian**

"Count the Indians on the road"

We have just received a shipment of 1918 BIG TWINS with Electric equipment. Price has been reduced to \$580—the lowest it has ever been. Later shipments will be higher in price. Next year's Indian will be exactly the same as the 1918 model.

**ALEX. ROSS & Co.,**  
4, Des Vaux Road Central,  
Telephone 2487.

[941A]

## A GOOD INVESTMENT

is always sought after. Any expenditure, however, which promotes one's well being is a sound investment. Good health, undoubtedly, is one of the greatest assets a man or woman can possess for without it none can be at their best physically or mentally. "Mind" good health, the joy of life is dimmed. Beecham's Pills are a paying investment for all who desire to promote and maintain good health. It is wise to have recourse to this wonderful specific on the first signs of indigestion. When the stomach is disordered, when the appetite is poor, when the bowels are irregular, the liver sluggish or you feel generally out of sorts you cannot do better than take a few doses of this world-famous medicine. You will certainly benefit. There are ample returns in health and satisfaction for all who invest in the remedy of

**Beecham's Pills**

Prepared only by THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, England.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 3s (36 pills) 1/4 (56 pills) & 2/6 (108 pills).

[2455]

HALF A CENTURY REPUTATION.

**DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR THE**

LIVER & KIDNEYS

Unfailing for diseases of these important organs.

Gravel, Pains in the Back, Gout, Rheumatism, &c.

Price 3s, leading Chemists or post free. Dr. Leclerc's

Chronic Nephritis, Co. Haverstock Road, N.W.

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CARLTON; New York, 80, BEEKMAN STREET;

Toronto, LYNNE, LTD.; Australia, EXLIT Bros.,

Sydney and Brisbane; New Zealand, DRUG CO.,

Ltd., Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Wellington,

India, B. K. PAUL & Co., Calcutta.

[2675]

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

**THERAPION No. 1**

**THERAPION No. 2**

**THERAPION No. 3**

No. 1 For Biliousness, No. 2 For Blood &

No. 3 For Chronic Nephritis, No. 4 For

No. 5 For Chronic Nephritis, No. 6 For

No. 7 For Chronic Nephritis, No. 8 For

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No. 223 For Chronic Nephritis, No. 224 For

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No.



On sale at all Banks, Hotels, Clubs & Stores.

Telephone No. 534.      Hongkong Hotel Buildings, corner of Paddow Street  
 and Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.  
 Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA,  
 Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.







## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to NAIROBI, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to NAIROBI, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
Managing Agents.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(REDFERN & BUCKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS  
TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.  
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
General Agents.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 23rd Nov. 3 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"CHANGCHOW"	On 24th Nov. 11 P.M.	
SWATOW AND SINGAPORE	"TAMING"	On 24th Nov. 9 A.M.	
SHANGHAI	"SINGAN"	On 25th Nov. Noon.	
SHANGHAI	"SUNSHINE"	On 25th Nov. Noon.	

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.  
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Attendants Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between London, Hongkong, and Shanghai, making Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"MAIHONG"	... Capt. J. W. Evans ...	FRIDAY, 22nd Nov. at 1 P.M.
"MAHAN"	... Capt. A. E. Rodgers ...	TUESDAY, 26th Nov. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.  
Agents.

## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
TO

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO  
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at	Due at
to	from	Str. from Colombo	MARSEILLES	LONDON
COLOMBO	NOON		12th	

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved to Hongkong at the time of Booking.  
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO  
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

R.S.

Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

## INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment),  
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,  
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWITZERLAND, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave SINGAPORE about	Due at Marseilles, if sailing about	Due at London about
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.				

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.  
All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents, or advice.  
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DEVLIN at 12 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.  
For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,  
Superintendent.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU 12,510 TONS. SAT.	7th Dec. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	KAMAKURA MARU 12,410 SUN.	8th Dec. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 9,800 SAT.	14th Dec. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU 15,980 SAT.	18th Jan. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TAMA MARU 7,000 FEL.	29th Nov.
YOKOHAMA	BOMBAY MARU 9,950 SUN.	1st Dec.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN	AKI MARU 12,300 SAT.	23th Nov. at 41 A.M.
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	TANGO MARU 12,760 WED.	18th Dec. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	KOSOKU MARU 7,000 THURS.	28th Nov.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MAL COA & COLOMBO	TOYOOKA MARU 15,210 WED.	4th Dec.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGKOK		

1 Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. + Wireless telegraph.

Outfitting Shanghai and/or Moji. Wireless telegraphy.

## HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C. SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 10,000 tons displacement.

Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

1. SUWA MARU ... MON., 25th Nov., at 11 A.M.  
2. FUSHIMI MARU ... FRI., 13th Dec., at 11 A.M.  
3. Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
BENJAMIN (Manager)

Telephone 803 and 823

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	TUES., 26th Nov.
SHINYU MARU	22,000	WED., 13th Dec.
KOREA MARU	20,000	17th Jan. 1919.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIOA AND IQUIQUE.  
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
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Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.  
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.  
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONES 2374 and 2375.

T. DAIGO, Manager,  
King's Building.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore,

Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

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TELEPHONE 740.

J. TOURTET,  
Acting Agent,  
Queen's Building.

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

GENOA	Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.
MARSEILLES	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS	Monthly direct service via Singapore, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN.
BOMBAY COLOMBO	Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
BATAVIA SOERABAYA SAMARANG	Monthly direct service.
"TAMON MARU" No. 12. TUESDAY, 25th Nov. at Noon	"SHISEN MARU" ... FRIDAY, 29th Nov. at Noon.
SYDNEY MELBOURNE	Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z., ADELAIDE.
VICTORIA VANCOUVER SEATTLE TACOMA	Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"AFRICA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 28th Nov. at 2 P.M.	
KEELUNG TAKAO VIA SWATOW AMOY	These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.
For TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.	
"SOHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 5th Dec. at 8 A.M.	
For KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.	
"ANAKUBA MARU" SUNDAY, 24th Nov. at 10 A.M.	

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,  
Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,500 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" Jan. 9th, 1919. "CHINA"

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,  
Ice House Street, Tel. 194.



